THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISKLIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } 2 each.
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH
Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 85—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsupa,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:
100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
24 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Femtress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received. JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," of all qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, 1853. 9—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $8 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French an. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 1854. 23—tf.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir*: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FIRM AND STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

FACT *VS.* FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the NEW MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's stre gth. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacricing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all Instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by JAS. Mc KIMMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good fit guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for good GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.

For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Richard Green, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment; and all persons, having claims against the estate, will present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. E. W. OGBURN, Adm'r.
March 8, 1854. 34—3t.

N. B.—The Subscriber will be in SMITHFIELD a part of the week of the next Superior Court of Johnston County, at which time, those indebted to the said estate (in that locality) would do well to avail themselves of that opportunity to pay up, as another such may not be presented.
E. W. OGBURN, Adm'r.

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuff

SPEECH OF HON. T. L. CLINGMAN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the Nebraska and Kansas Bill, in the House of Representatives, April 4, 1854.

(Concluded.)

Now, sir, it is universally admitted that the Constitution of the United States itself had nothing in it to support these anti-slavery views; on the contrary, every single provision in that instrument is pro-slavery—that is, for the protection, and defense, and increase of slavery. For example, one of them is that provision by which the slave trade was extended for twenty years, by which the Constitution expressly forbade Congress to put a stop to that trade for that period, and under which provision most of the negroes were brought into this country. That provision, it is well know, was adopted by the entire New England vote, in convention, with the aid of South Carolina and Georgia, against other southern and middle States.

But, Mr. Chairman, I admit that there are many opinions against slavery expressed by individuals, such as Jefferson and others, as private persons, and which have been referred to in the discussion of this question. No man has more respect than I have for the opinions of the great men of that day on all subjects in which they were fully enlightened as to facts. I hold their authority on such questions as entitled to the greatest weight. But no man will pretend that the world has not made a prodigious advance in knowledge since their time. No sensible or enlightened man would go back to Benjamin Franklin, philosopher as he was, for information on scientific subjects, or adopt his views as to mechanics, electrical, or steam machinery, in preference to many men of our day. But among all the great advances that have been made in human science—whether you take geology, chemistry, or any other branch of knowledge—the greatest advance, perhaps, of all has been made in the science of Government, and of the difference of the races of men and their adaptation to different social institutions. In the last century, sir, many of the leading men of the country looked, no doubt, upon the negro as in every respect like a white man, except that, by some strange freak of nature, the former had a black skin. That idea no longer prevails. The whole doctrine of negro equality with white men has been exploded in our day, not merely in the South, but throughout the United States.

The people of Indiana and of Illinois have recently—and that, too, by an immense majority—decided against that equality; and have forbidden any negro to enter into those States. In the State of Connecticut, too, when the proposition to enable negroes to vote was submitted to the people of that State a few years ago, the question was decided by a vote of nearly four to one against the negro; and they were refused the privilege of voting, *merely* because they *were negroes*.

New York has recently done the same thing. In fact, there is not a single free State, where the issue has been directly made on the question of negro equality, that the mass of the people have not decided against it; nor can it be made without the same result.

I happened, Mr. Chairman, to be in Connecticut when this vote was taken. I found that most of the newspapers seemed to be on the side of the negroes, and many of the literary men of the State, and they anticipated a triumph; but when the votes of the people came to be counted, the result was altogether the other way. Why, Mr. Chairman, if all the literary men on the earth were to argue that the rays of the sun were the cause of darkness and cold, they never could convince people who walk in this glorious sunshine—that their theory was correct. They might convince those who live down in the bowels of the earth—those who work in the coal mines of Great Britain all their lives. So, too, these Abolitionists may convince the people of England of the equality of the negro to the white man, because they do not see the negro, and, in fact, know nothing about him; but our Americans, who have seen the specimens, cannot be thus humbugged.

I say, sir, that the idea of negro equality no longer exists in the United States as a fact. I care nothing about theories, nor how this difference is accounted for. Some of the Abolition brethren, being soft-headed, and easily deluded on all subjects, for example, say that the negro is different from the white man because of the effect of climate, manner of life, and want of opportunity to become civilized, &c. All history and fact is at war with these ideas. The negro has been placed by Providence in that country and climate most favorable to his health and well-being, and his opportunities to imbibe or acquire the advantages of early civilization were vastly greater than those of the northern barbarians, from whom we have ourselves descended. They were, more than four thousand years ago, in contact with the Egyptians, the most enlightened nation of antiquity. Afterwards the Carthagenians, a highly intelligent Phœnician colony of white men, the first people of their day, overran all Northern Africa, and brought some of the negro races into subjection. Then came the great Roman Empire, which civilized every thing else it touched, but made no impression upon the negroes. The Saracens, too, the first people of the middle ages who gave light to the Western European nations, and who extended their conquests south of the Great Desert, left the negroes where they found them—savages.

A second class of inquirers as to the cause of the difference between negroes and white men take a Biblical view of the question, and suppose that, inasmuch as the descendants of one man were, by a judgment of the Almighty, sentenced to be slaves forever, that it is but reasonable and natural that there should be distinguishing outward marks in their organization.

The third class, embracing almost all the great men of science, hold that the negro race is specifically different from the white race. I care not what view gentlemen take, but the fact may be assumed as settled in the American mind, that there is a material difference between the negro and the white man. As Canning said, facts are stubborn things. There is *a higher law*, but it is the law of nature. When God Almighty implants his characteristics upon natural objects, man cannot change them. If a political system is in accordance with those natural laws, it will be successful. The American Constitution has been well framed in accordance with those principles. But, on the other hand, in Mexico and Jamaica, and in other places, where they have undertaken to upset the law of Providence, and to establish the doctrine of negro equality, nothing but mischief has been produced.

Since the time of our revolutionary fathers, these great discussions, supported by innumerable facts, have shaken the human mind to its centre, and brought it to a conclusion of which they did not dream. Hence their opinions are worth very little in this debate. Let no man, Mr. Chairman, suppose such topics as I am now discussing are abstractions, having no real weight. These considerations, more or less, are constantly acting on the minds of men, and, in fact, are daily referred to by the opponents of the measure under consideration. In another point of view, too, there has been a great change of opinion during the present age. I speak in reference to the profitableness of slave labor, and the prosperity of slaveholding countries.

The free States have fifty-four majority upon this floor. Under the old apportionment they had fifty-one, a gain of three members over the South in ten years. Sir, during that time there have been about two millions of foreigners added to the population of this country by immigration, and nearly every one of these persons have settled in the free States. If, therefore, their increase by natural means had been proportionate to that of the South, they ought to have an increase of some twenty members instead of three, especially when the admission of California is considered.

I refer to this matter to show that our population has increased more rapidly than even that of the free States, great and prosperous as they are. Our population, also, is a productive one. We make abundant provision for ourselves as respects agricultural products generally, and are able to send a large amount of grain, &c., out of our territory, both to the North and to foreigners. In addition to all this, our production of cotton in some years amounts to nearly $150,000,000 worth; the sugar and molasses to nearly $20,000,000; and the tobacco, rice, &c., to a large amount. We thus furnish two-thirds of the exports to foreign countries, giving thereby employment to the immense shipping interest of the Union, and enabling our tonnage already to equal that of Great Britain. Do not these facts prove that our system of industry is one that is eminently productive?

Gentlemen may tell me that one cannot get as much work out of a slave as a free man would perform. I grant it. But they forget that among a free population a large proportion are non-producers all their lives; and that even the working classes are unemployed a great part of their time; and the young persons of both sexes are usually unemployed, and, in fact, an expense, until they attain maturity. On the contrary, the negroes are almost all kept constantly employed in some way; and the consequence is, that these three millions of slaves actually produce more, probably, than the same number of free persons in any other section of the country. I do not mention these things to claim superiority for the South over the North, but merely to establish the equality of my section. You will find, too, that we have just as many churches as the free States have, and fewer paupers and criminals than any country upon earth perhaps can show. These things are stated to show that our system is a prosperous one, and that there is no reason why this Government should be arrayed against it. I point to the fact, also, that the negroes are, whether considered physically, intellectually, socially or morally, superior to any other portion of their race upon the globe, whether in a state of freedom or slavery.

These are views of which little or nothing was known fifty years ago; but they are taking deep hold upon the public mind now, and statesmen and wise men will look at things as they are, and ponder well before they act in opposition to the evidences of their senses and their reason. The ways of Providence are wiser than the imaginations of men, and let us therefore follow where the facts seem to point. No man knows as yet what we shall be led to; but the opinion of the country is very different now from what it was fifty years ago; and what it will be a century hence, can any man assume to say? No, sir; but the wise man will be disposed to let these things alone; he will be disposed to let these matters work their own way in due time. Under the influence of excited feelings, and in pursuit of a single idea, men are sometimes carried to great extremes. For example, many of the northern people say that slavery must not be extended, but that it must be confined to its present limits. It will thus happen, say they, that after a time, for want of room, the slave population will no longer increase; and perhaps the low price of labor, and the want of means of subsistence, will induce the owners to liberate their slaves. They say that the condition of the present slave States will be like that of portions of Europe, where the population cannot increase, and where a bare subsistence can be afforded to the people in ordinary years, so that in a scarce year large numbers are swept away by famine. In this way they say the increase of slaves could be prevented. A not less effectual mode, however, would be to put to death the infant negroes from time to time. This too would be more humane, probably, than the other process, as the amount of general misery caused by a condition of things similar to that in Ireland during the years of famine, would doubtless greatly exceed that caused by the mode suggested. Intelligent men at the North of course know that the southern States would not consent to submit to such a line of policy, and that the attempt to enforce it will merely overthrow the Government. In fact, the amount of property now held in slaves, and the interests connected with it, are strong enough to protect themselves. In France, and other European countries, the strongest political systems that men could invent have been overthrown, from time to time, but the rights of property have stood all the storms of revolutions. So the interests which the South has will be strong enough to protect themselves—always, I hope, in the Union, but certainly out of it, should it ever become necessary. These considerations need not, however, enter largely into the present discussion. We stand on our constitutional rights, and the justice, both political and moral, of the proposition that every community ought to be allowed to regulate its own domestic matters. Adopt this cardinal line of policy, and the country will no more be disturbed with agitations about slavery.

Mr. Chairman, there was considerable excitement produced in the House yesterday by a resolution which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Campbell] offered in reference to the annexation of Canada. This movement will enable us to illustrate the practical effect of the pending measure. If the old system of bringing the powers of the Government in collision with the rights of the South, by restricting slavery, is to prevail, as Canada would strengthen the northern movement against us, we should be opposed to its annexation. But, suppose we adopt the opposite line of policy, and settle down upon the doctrine that every community shall regulate its own local and domestic affairs. Why, sir, the proposition for the annexation of Canada would be looked upon simply as a national question, as one in which the North and South were equally interested, and the advantages and disadvantages of the measures would be fairly considered by both sections. I am not by any means prepared to say that the time will not come when Canada, as well as many other provinces, will be annexed to the United States. I agree with the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Millson,] that there is danger of too rapid expansion of our territory. I believe in the law of progress, but there may be such a thing as too high a rate of speed for safety. I admit all this, but must tell him that it is idle to attempt to prevent a forward movement. He might as well attempt to dam up the waters of that Niagara to which he alluded, as prevent the expansion of our Republic. We must act wisely, however, and place ourselves in a condition to be benefitted and not injured by these coming acquisitions of territory.

What ought we to do? Allow every portion of the country to regulate its own affairs, whether States or Territories, and turn our attention to those great national questions upon which the interests of the country demand our action? But in justice to myself, I ought, perhaps, to say, that while I would not hurry expansion of territory, yet neither am I prepared to say that the infant does not now live who may see all the country between Cape Horn and the Polar ocean of the north, united in one empire. I do not say that it will be so, nor am I prepared to say to what extent this confederation of Republics may be carried. We are in the midst of the grandest experiment humanity has ever seen; and if we do our part wisely, I have no doubt but that, under the favor of Providence, a fortunate result will be attained.

I have witnessed, Mr. Chairman, several of these anti-slavery excitements, and I have observed that when they are first gotten up, their power seems to be the greatest. The Abolitionists are well organized; they throw out their publications and statements all over the country at once, without being over scrupulous as to the truth and justice of their statements, and hence they hurry away the minds of the community for a season. Truth cannot travel as fast as falsehood, but in the end always overtakes her. Hence, after a full discussion and fair understanding of the subject, the excitement is shorn of its strength, and now dies out before the intelligence of the people. For example, when the question of the annexation of Texas first came up, the cry was raised that the whole North was dead against, and that any who advocated it would be instantly crushed. Even after the matter had been adopted by the Democratic party in its convention at Baltimore on Mr. Polk's nomination, and even as late as September, the convention in New York, which nominated Silas Wright for Governor, passed a resolution against the annexation of Texas, though agreeing to support Mr. Polk also. And in fact when Congress met, even after the election, there was great opposition among Democratic members, but ultimately the great body of these gentlemen, with the aid of some few southern Whigs, came up and passed it. I have yet to learn that a single one of them was beaten on that ground. I remember also when the Wilmot proviso was first brought forward, there were only six or seven gentlemen from the North who voted against it. We were told to take our last look of those gentlemen; that they went home to their political graves. That was the language used then; but one of the preachers who pronounced their funeral sermon on more than one occasion was left at home himself; while the opponents of the Wilmot proviso come up here thicker than ever. In a little while that proviso had nobody so poor as to do it reverence.

When the fugitive slave law passed I was told by gentlemen who were favorable to it, that it was producing an intensity of feeling in the North, of which we could have no idea. They said that the whole North was against it; and in the South many were alarmed at the agitation, and some of the States passed resolutions in the strongest terms for the enforcement of the law. I do not know that anybody has been defeated because of that bill in the North where a fight was firmly made on the issue. How will it be on this occasion? Some gentleman will go forward and tell their constituents that a great wrong has been done to the North. What is it? Why that Congress has actually had the unparalleled—I will not say impudence, but want of justice—to allow the people of Kansas and Nebraska to legislate for themselves in local matters. Now, Mr. Chairman, do you think that it will produce any excitement when the question is understood? Not a bit of it. When the idea is first thrown out that we are repealing the Missouri compromise to let slavery into that Territory, there will be the greatest excitement; but as the question comes to be canvassed and examined from time to time, the result will be that the issue will take a hold on the popular mind which none can resist.

I have never in my life, been afraid, when I felt that I was right, to make an issue and debate a question before the people. I recollect very well that some years ago I was the only man from the South who voted for the reception of Abolition petitions, and against the twenty-first rule. There was a very intense excitement in my part of the country, against their reception; but when I come to discuss and examine the question, I was fully sustained by the people.

And here let me say that I do not deprecate debate on the subject of slavery. On the contrary, my own opinion is that a calm, temperate discussion of all these questions in Congress is positively beneficial. When I came here ten years ago it was the fashion for southern men to say that "you cannot venture to discuss slavery. It must not be discussed in Congress." The consequence was the Abolitionists were rampant when they saw that we seemed to be afraid of them, and they pressed upon us, getting stronger and stronger all the time as we seemed to retreat and waver before them. The most cowardly cur, if you run from him, will follow and bite you. I took at once a different view and was disposed to meet the discussion; taking the ground calmly then that we had better confront our enemies face to face. The great discussion which has since occurred, I am quite confident has strengthened our position all through the North. Liberal men in that section now find less difficulty in sustaining themselves. The northern and the southern people agree better and better as they come to understand each other's views.

There is a great amount of common sense and good feeling among our people everywhere; and the discussion, sir, of all these questions has been productive of nothing but benefit. Remember that we cannot prevent the Abolitionists debating these things. They will go all through the North, and spread their pamphlets far and near. They will have their preachers and lecturers. I have had a great many sermons sent to me lately. They have two striking qualities, rhetoric and ignorance; and the very fact that so many of these northern preachers—I mean Abolition preachers—have neglected their holy calling to embark in politics, is probably the reason why infidelity is making such a great headway among the Abolitionists. I am very sorry to see it. [Laughter.] I think that it would be better for them to discuss religion. Unless they cease we shall be compelled to send missionaries among them. [Laughter.] I read many of their papers, and, in common with the rest of the community, am shocked with witnessing their infidelity and blasphemy. They will eternally keep up this discussion about slavery. Then why not let it be calmly and temperately debated, since it is necessarily before us in connection with this bill, and will be brought up occasionally by kindred topics?

As my time has expired, I omit some points that I had intended to discuss, and I shall now take my seat, thanking the committee for the attention with which they have heard me.

SECOND MONTHLY REPORT

Of J. P. JULIAN, *Colporteur of the American Bible Society in Wake County, N. C.*

To the Committee of the Bible Society of Wake County, the following, my Second Monthly Report, is respectfully submitted.

In the first place I will state, that owing to some very unfavorable circumstances in which I have been placed for the last four weeks, I have not been able to accomplish as much during this month as I should otherwise have done. And on account of lost time have had to delay this my second Monthly Report from the 11th until the 20th of this month.

I will here take the opportunity of acknowledging myself greatly indebted to Kimbrough Jones, Esq. and Rufus H. Jones, Esq., former Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Wake County, for the kind services which they have contributed to the American Bible Society.

I have visited two hundred and thirty-eight families during this month, and found forty of them, or over one-sixth part, entirely destitute of any portion of the word of God, and twenty-three more partially destitute, having either an old Bible with a part of it torn out, or only a New Testament. Making in all sixty-three found destitute, or over one-fourth part.

In one Free School District which I have explored I visited thirty-three families and found eleven of them entirely destitute of any portion of the Scriptures, and three more partially destitute, having only the New Testament.

I have found many families that had but one Bible, and that one had in most instances either been sold to them or given to them by a Colporteur of the American Bible Society.

Nearly all the young men and young ladies in the country where I have been laboring I have found without any Bible of their own, and not one in fifty can say they have read the Bible half through.

I have therefore tried to get the parents to buy a Bible apiece for each of their children that could read, and have used every effort I could to get young persons to supply themselves. But although I have met with some success, I am sorry to say that I have not been able to get one half of the young people supplied.

I have supplied all the destitute families which I have visited, either in whole or in part with the word of God.

I have sold forty-nine Bibles and forty-eight Testaments, amounting to $65,25; and have given away forty-eight Bibles and one Testament, amounting to $17,05. Total number of Bibles and Testaments disposed of one hundred and forty-six, amounting to $82,30.

I have received donations to the cause from several persons in the country, amounting in all to $10,95.

The above facts speak for themselves, and I do hope that men of wealth and intelligence, who profess to have the cause of God and their country's interest at heart, will consider these things, and feel themselves called upon, if they would discharge their duty as faithful stewards of God, to contribute more liberally to the American Bible Society.

All which is submitted.

F. P. JULIAN,
Colporteur, A. B. S. for Wake, N. C.

April 20, 1854.

HOW TO MAKE A BLUE WASH FOR WALLS. Take a pound of lump blue vitrol, pound it in a mortar as fine as possible, and dissolve it in two quarts of rain water. Slake three quarts of lime, and when cold pour in the blue water by degrees, and you can make the wash of any tint you may desire. Stir with a metal spoon, and use not a wooden, but an earthern vessel, for mixing the vitrol water and lime in, as wood affects the color injuriously. To cover smoke and other impurities, first apply a coat or two of common white-wash.

A Yellow Wash for Walls is made by taking a quarter of a pound of chrome yellow, a quarter of a pound of gum senegal, and two pounds of whiting. These, dissolved in pure rain water, and treated as above described for blue vitrol, will form an excellent yellow wash.

Durable or indelible ink may be made by disolving a couple of drachms lunar caustic, and half an ounce of gum arabic, in a gill of rain water. Indelible red ink is made by mixing and reducing to a fine powder, half an ounce of vermillion, a drachm of the salt of steel, and linseed oil enough to render it of an consistency of black durable ink.

In the commission of evil, fear no man so much as thy own self. Another is but one witness against thee; thou art a thousand. Another thou mayest avoid, but thyself thou can'st not. Wickedness is its own punishment.

Paris has been said to be the hell of horses, the purgatory of husbands, and the paradise of women.

For the Standard.

GEN'L. DOCKERY AT KINSTON.

MR. HOLDEN: On Saturday 22d inst., Gen. Dockery reached our pleasant little village, about the hour of 10 o'clock, under the wing of friend Dunn, of the Telegraph, having addressed the people of Greene on the day before, at Snow Hill. During the morning of this glorious day, he was called on by several gentlemen of both parties, to whom he was introduced, and spent the morning hours in pleasant conversation. The General seemed to be in good health and spirits, has good conversational talent, and, upon the whole, is a fine looking old gentleman of proportions, "of immense magnitude and huge *responsirosity*," as a wag once said of himself—or as the General would more modestly say of himself, "of great firmness of purpose—and strength of intellect." The General was quite affable in conversation—but, good Lord, how he *does* murder up the King's English. Walker, Johnson and Webster, would be thrown into fits, were they to have a candidate for Governor, of the simon-pure—all decent—all talented Whig party too, use such expressions as these. "He presumed there would be but few persons in town to-day, as our Court had *not* all the week"—and when, in his speech, said "*Feller* citizens," "now and then some democrat would jump out their pen and *jined* (joined) us." "He was a coarse plain man, not charged with being over-*perlite*," "The *fust* (first) speech he ever made was, in favour of *Edication*. "The public lands that Congress had given to build the Illinois railroad had been bought up, and now owned by *Furreners* (foreigners." "His county was 80 miles from the nearest *pint* of the Central Road"—"the United States had to keep a standing army to protect the land officers from the *Injuns*"—"*Carlina*" for Carolina—and many other such pronunciations now misremembered—but we must excuse him, and as he made a pretty good talk upon the subject of *Edication*—"having felt the need of it, could appreciate its importance, as a sick man could the blessings of health."

Our Democratic friends, delegates to your late Convention from the counties of Craven and Jones, having reached this place to breakfast, in fine health and spirits, bore to us the pleasing intelligence of the result of your deliberations, and of the more agreeable time they had enjoyed—in Raleigh. It required but a few moments then, after his arrival, ere the General was informed that Thos. Bragg, Esq., of Northampton, was the nominee. "Ah!—Bragg is the nominee then." He "was more delighted, than 100 *guineas* could make him." He spoke of Bragg in terms of the highest praise—"a most worthy and able man—a good lawyer, and a gentleman." Had met him twice already—once at Gatesville and at Edenton. "Each knew the other's platform." "I have got him already nailed to the table."—"Bragg was the ablest man of his party, in the State—perhaps of any party"—"would consider it a victory to be elected over so able a competitor"—"but I can dock his tail for him, turn it up, and cut it off short." These and other similar remarks were made during the conversation in the morning—some one enquired what the platform of the Convention was—no one could tell. The General presumed "that it would be formed to suit the occasion"—that principles and platforms were made, now-a-days, to yield to policy and the times"—appealed to a Democrat present to know if this was not so—who replied, "sometimes it is the case, for instance, when the late Whig Convention put a free suffrage plank in their platform"—the General cited the Baltimore platform of the Democratic party." It is indeed amusing to hear the Whigs now advocating and contending for free suffrage after having labored zealously and strenuously against it for the last six years, and defeating it, contrary to the well known wishes of the people, by their tricks in the last Legislature; but now adopting it from policy only. The bible says, "out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and we may well conclude that their present partialities for it, are only delusive and false; and that their "restricted Convention hobbies," only another attempt to trick and deceive the people, and defeat the measure. Free suffrage is a plank of the Democratic platform alone—and the people of North Carolina, in August next, will kick all its pretending and false friends off of it. "Sink or swim," the people will not let them get on that plank.

After dinner, the General and citizens, about 100 in number, Whigs and Democrats, repaired to the Courthouse where he addressed them, according to the following notes or points of his address:—

Notes of Gen. Dockery's speech at Kinston.

Being introduced, he announced himself as the candidate of the Whig party for Governor, at the ensuing election. His Democratic friends had complained that he had begun the campaign before the nominee of their Convention could be in the field—and said this was no fault of his; but it turned out, as he had just that morning been informed, that Mr. Bragg was the nominee; that their candidate had been in the field all the time; that he had met him twice, once at Gatesville, and once at Edenton. He spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Bragg as a worthy man, an able speaker, and good lawyer. He said that he was no lawyer—but that he had Mr. Bragg already nailed to the counter—and should hold him to *his* platform already laid down, notwithstanding the platform which the Convention might adopt. He presumed it would be made of some India Rubber stuff, (which, like a pair of patent suspenders, "were so short as would fit a little boy, or, if drawn out, the largest man,") to suit all sections of the State and every body.

He declared in favor of free suffrage, and said, "it was not a matter for the day with him"—that he had ever been in favor of it—and cited his course in the Convention of 1835, as having *voted* for giving to the people the election of Governor. This had been doubted, but he had the journal in his trunk at the Hotel, and could prove it. He was not present when the matter was put to final vote, (being at Wake Forest,) but had voted for its "engrossment." (But, Mr. Editor, this is not the kind of free suffrage that we have been contending for, for the last six years, and which the Whigs have opposed. The General advanced no proof that he was in favor of electing Senators by the people—nor did he show us from the journal where he had advocated *this* measure in the Convention—see this nice little dodge the General makes to convince the dear people that he is one of their fast and early friends.) He agreed that his opponents were in favor of free suffrage also—and the only *pint* in question was, as to the plan or mode to obtain it. He said there were two plans provided for in the Constitution—a conventional and legislative plan. The Whig plan was the conventional—a restricted convention—the Democratic plan—the legislative. He urged two objections to the legislative mode. 1st, because of youthfulness and inexperience of the members of the Legislature, who are and would be more or less influenced too by political and partizan excitements; that the number required to adopt it, two-thirds of 170 members, say 113, whom he spoke of as boys, were not to be so well trusted, or were as well qualified, as a body of older men, chosen by the people for this purpose, and this purpose alone—here he referred to such men as Macon, Mearcs, Gaston, Owen, Branch, &c. 2d objection was the delay and uncertainty of having the thing done by legislative enactment—had been six years already in trying to get it, and was now no nearer in having than at first, and may be six times six years before we may have it—and besides, after this measure is obtained, it has been intimated, as was by Mr. Martin, in reply to the General at Elizabeth City, that we intend to bring up some other matters for constitutional reform hereafter—as election of Judges and Justices by the people. He was opposed to thus keeping the public mind excited and *upset*, and preferred the conventional plan as better and quicker, when we could have them all done at once. He said it had been objected to the conventional plan that the present basis might be disturbed and destroyed, and said it was questioned whether the Convention could be restricted in its operation! He contended that it could, as it was done in the last Convention by the Convention itself—and here cited Gaston and all those old and valued *dead*, in proof—and laid down this principle, that in the absence of any written law, recourse should be had to precedents, a custom to sanction the act. He explained what the basis means—the Senate by taxation, and the House by federal members. The East had strength in the Senate, the West in the House—the one was a check upon the action of the other—this was as it ought to be, and he was opposed to any alteration—he told the people so in Currituck and intended to tell them so in Cherokee. Every where in the west he should tell them the same thing, and he assured his audience that the west did not wish to disturb the ba[illegible] upon to give his views upon the Nebras[illegible] To which he responded, "certainly"—he had no concealments to make, and wished everybody to know his views. He asked, what is the Nebraska bill? He "did not believe that any body knew what it was—"I confess that I do not know." He had heard something about it—had heard that it advocated the doctrine of non-intervention—that Congress should let the South alone upon the question of slavery. If this was so he was in favor of that much of it. He had also heard that it contained a clause allowing all *furreners* immediately upon their arrival in this country and signifying their *intention* of becoming naturalized that they should be entitled to vote on the question whether slavery should exist in the territories or not. If this was so he was opposed to that part of it; but he did not think the bill was any matter of importance any how, as it had been virtually killed by a Democratic House of Representatives and by a Democratic party vote too.

And Mr. Editor, no one who was in the Court House and heard Gen. Dockery's explanation of the bill (the above report is strictly correct) can now say—and many of his party have been requested to tell if they can—is Gen. Dockery in favor of the Nebraska bill?—would he have sustained it as a whole by his vote had he been in Congress; and for their lives not one of them can answer the question satisfactorily; so great is the non-committalism notwithstanding he avowed "he had no concealments to make."

Excuse the length of this report, Mr. Editor, my only object was to give you all his points. If you deem them of any interest use them as you please.

I congratulate the party upon the result of the deliberations of the Convention and of the glorious feelings of harmony and unity that prevail in the party, which will certainly secure triumph—a glorious victory in August next.

W.

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD.—NOTICE is hereby given, under the authority of the Board of General Commissioners, that books will be opened for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, on the 8th day of May next, under the direction of the special Commissioners named in the act of incorporation, and at the following places, to-wit:

In Beaufort, at the Store of Benj. L. Perry.
In Newbern, at the Merchant's Bank.
In Kinston, at the Store of Washington & White.
In Goldsborough, at the Store of Andrews & Washington.
In Waynesborough, at the Store of Rich'd Washington.
In Smithfield, at the County Court Clerk's office.
In Raleigh, at the State Bank.
In Jacksonville, at the Court-house.
In Swansborough, at Glover's Store.
In Snow Hill, at Henry H. Harper's Store.

The said books will remain open for the space of Thirty Days, and continued open thereafter until ordered to be closed by the said General Commissioners.

N. B.—No subscription shall be received by any of the Commissioners unless five per cent upon the whole amount subscribe shall be first paid in cash, or secured by a *good note*, to be approved of by said Commissioners.

April 7, 1854. 44—

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors.

ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed at February Court 1854, Commissioners to Superintend the erection of a new, fire-proof brick Court-house, in the town of Warrenton, hereby invite sealed proposals for the same. The building will be 40 x 60 feet, two stories high, with 5 rooms & passage below and three rooms above, with a two story portico, 14 x 40 feet in front. Any person disposed to undertake can receive any additional information by addressing either of the undersigned. The proposals will be opened in Warrenton on the 1st day of May next, the Commissioners reserving to themselves the right to reject any or all the bids. The contractor will be required to give bond and security for the faithful and timely execution of the work.

W. D JONES,
W. J. HAWKINS,
T. J. PITCHFORD
W. C. CLANTON,
N. T. GREEN. } Commissioners.

Warrenton N. C. March 21, 1854. 1414—41M.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Nash, made in the case of Gray Sills and others against William D. Battle and others, the Clerk and Master will expose to sale to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve months, at the residence of Dr. Gray Sills in Nash County, on Monday the 15th day of May next, a valuable tract of land, containing about twelve hundred and fifty acres, lying in the said county of Nash, and adjoining the lands of Dr. Gray Sills, Benjamin Wheless and others.

This land is considered very valuable as it lies in a good neighborhood, and in the immediate vicinity of the Belford and Castalia Schools. Dr. Gray Sills, Maj. J. J. Thomas or W. H. Harrison, Esqr., would take pleasure in going over the land with any person who might wish too see it before the day of sale.

Bond with approved sureties will be required of the purchaser.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

Nashville, N. C., April 5, 1854. 1017—4tw.

EAGLE HOTEL FOR SALE.—I AM AUTHORIZED by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any farther description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C.

SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

April 16, 1854. 1018—w3m.

A FORTUNE AND NO MISTAKE.—Any person sending $1 to W. S. Lyon, Berger's Store, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, will be sent SEVENTY-SEVEN different receipts by which he will be able to realize a fortune in a few months. Persons now engaged in the business are realizing several hundred Dollars per month. I also want 500 agents to engage in a business that any active enterprising man can make from $5 to $10 per day. For further particulars, address as above, (all letters must be post-paid.)

March 28, 1854. 1015—4twpd.

A CHANCE FOR MONEY LENDERS.—The subscriber offers for sale, *at par*, Eleven Bonds of the County of New Hanover, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each—payable in one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively—bearing interest from date; interest payable annually on the first day of January in each and every year. No safer investment can be made. Early application is desirable.

W. C. BETTENCOURT,
Chairman Building Committee.

Wilmington, April 3d, 1854. 41—4w.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854, 42.

Wake Co. Democratic Convention.

A CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATS OF Wake County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the ensuing MAY COURT, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. The Democrats of the various Districts are earnestly appealed to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to the Convention. It is important that the Convention should be a full one.

April 8, 1854. 42—w&swtd.

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

THOMAS BRAGG.

Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a native of Warren County, and is now in the maturity of manhood, between forty and forty-five years of age. He received his first political impressions among a people well and widely known for their undeviating adherence to republican principles—in the County of Macon, the wisest man as he was the best Democrat of his day.

Mr. Bragg sprang from the people; his father, Thomas Bragg, was an honest and enterprising house carpenter; but though an humble mechanic, he has left sons behind him of brilliant and commanding fame—such as Col. Braxton Bragg, who so distinguished himself at Buena Vista; Judge Bragg, now of Mobile, Alabama, and formerly member of Congress from that District; and Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Thomas Bragg's education was commenced at the excellent schools of Warren, and completed at the North in the Military Institute of the late Capt. Alden Partridge, where at the same time was pursuing the same studies that favorite son of North Carolina, the late Col. Michael Hoke. Mr. Bragg's legal studies were conducted by Judge Hall, and on receiving his license he settled at Jackson, Northampton County, where he has resided ever since. Fond of home, devoted to the duties of his profession, and naturally of a retiring and unambitious temper, he has never sought office or political preferment; still he has never refused to serve his party when called upon. In 1842 he consented to become a candidate for the Commons in Northampton; and such was the force of his arguments, the power of his eloquence, and the confidence the people reposed in him, that he was elected in a County claimed as one of the strongholds of Whiggery. The records of that eventful session show that Thomas Bragg was uniformly true to his principles and to the people. He ably discharged, in that Legislature, the important duties of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee—a post accorded only to men of first-rate abilities. Since that period he has not been a candidate himself; but so active have been his labors among the people, that, aided by the gallant Person, Bynum, Lockhart, Copeland, and others, the political character of Northampton has been firmly fixed as that of a Democratic County. He has frequently been a Democratic Elector for President and Vice President, in which capacity he has performed much heavy and useful labor for his party. He is now a member of the Board of Internal Improvements of the State, and, together with such men as David S. Reid and Calvin Graves, has been devoting his efforts to the advancement of the important interests committed to that Board.

One of the truest tests of a man is the estimate placed upon him by his neighbors, and by those who pursue with him the same profession or calling. Tried by this test Thomas Bragg comes out pure gold. In private life he is known and loved for his benevolence, his amiability of disposition, his frankness and integrity; and there is no member of the Bar who practices with Mr. Bragg, who does not speak of him in the highest terms as a man of talents and a gentleman.

Mr. Bragg is a most impressive public speaker. His style is clear and pointed; and while he delivers his ideas in good English, it is at the same time so plain that all can understand him. He deals neither in passionate expressions, nor in high-wrought figures, nor is he in the habit of misstating or mispresenting his opponents; *he is a man of truth*, and will say nothing upon the stump which he would hesitate to utter, if necessary, in private among gentlemen. In other words, he is a patriot and a statesman, and well fitted, in every respect, for the public service. His interests are identified with those of the people, for he is one of them; the son of a mechanic, with but little assistance and entirely unaided by the accidents of birth or fortune, he has made his way to his present enviable position before the people. The Democratic banner could not have been committed to abler or safer hands. That he will bear that banner in triumph through the contest we have not the shadow of a doubt.

Gen. Dockery at Kinston. We are indebted to a friend for a full report of Gen. Dockery's speech at Kinston, which will be found in our paper to-day.

The General, it appears, has not yet answered on the Nebraska bill. He refuses to come out in favor of a measure, the object of which is to throw open the common territories to the people of the South as well as of the North. He refuses to sustain Mr. Badger and Mr. Kerr in their course on the subject. This, however, is in character. It is just what might have been expected from a "submissionist" on the slavery question—from a consolidationist, who, in 1850, was ready to give up slavery and the rights of the States under the aggressions and demands of the Freesoilers and Abolitionists, rather than make a stand with the people of the South for justice and for continued union according to the Constitution. It was scarcely to be hoped that one who denied the sovereignty of the States, as Gen. Dockery did in his contest for Congress with Maj. Caldwell, would be willing to recognize the doctrine contained in the Nebraska bill. Let the people read Mr. Clingman's speech, and then recollect that Gen. Dockery is hostile not only to that gentleman but to his views on this question; let them recollect, as they read, that Gen. Dockery is opposed, and bitterly opposed, to every Southern rights sentiment advanced in that speech.

☞ Gen. Dockery either knows or does not know what the Nebraska bill provides and what it is intended to accomplish. If he does not know, he is not fit to be Governor; if he does know, and then refuses to tell, or to express his opinion in relation to it, what will the people think of him? Will they not conclude that he is inclined to slip into office by dodging questions? And is not a dodger a demagogue? And is not a demagogue a deceiver of the people? We say to the people, watch your public men, and especially Gen. Alfred Dockery.

NOW AND THEN.

Gov. Manly, in his speech before the Whig [illegible] in 1850, said the issue of Free Suffrage was "[illegible] manufactured" in Washington City, and "sent to the North Carolina [illegible]"—he called it a "patent experiment" contrivance for demolishing every thing"—"political trickery"—"a blow aimed at the supremacy of the Whig party"—intended "to cripple the Whigs"—"patent Free Suffrage physic"—"a locofoco party trick," &c., &c. These contemptuous allusions to Free Suffrage were received with applause by that Convention, and Gov. Manly fought the campaign through, as he had done the preceding one, in opposition to Free Suffrage. Mr. Kerr took, in 1852, substantially the same ground; and he was proclaimed by the Register "a better Free Suffrage man than Gov. Reid" only because he was supposed to favor a change in the basis, which, in the judgment of such prints as the Register was at that day, would equalize suffrage and make it free indeed.

But what do we witness now? The Old North State, a Whig print, says that Gen. Dockery in his remarks in Elizabeth City, "spoke of Free Suffrage —advocated it strongly and ably"; and we learn from the Register itself that he has been advocating it in other portions of the State. What does this mean? If the measure was wrong in 1848, 1850, and 1852, how can it be right now? Can those Whigs—such as Col. Joyner—who denounced the measure as dangerous, and who supported Gov. Manly and Mr. Kerr in opposition to it, now turn round and support the man, Gen. Dockery, who "advocates it strongly," and who claims, though falsely, the credit of having started it?

What can the people of the State think of such men? Can they give them their confidence? Can they depend upon them? Is there a single Free Suffrage Whig who can be deluded and imposed upon in this way?

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

We have no hesitation in saying, from information we have received, that Mr. Bragg will accept the nomination so cordially tendered him by the late Convention. He had not received the official notice of his nomination, as he was on attendance on his Courts, but we may look for his letter of acceptance by our next issue. He was at Halifax Court the present week. The nomination was made so short a time preceding Halifax and Northampton Courts as not to admit of his making arrangements to have his business in those Courts attended to; and besides, he would have been compelled, in any event, to take a few days to arrange his business before leaving home. Those who had confided their business to him had a right to expect this at his hands.

He will commence the canvass at the earliest moment practicable; and to those who know his habits of labor and indomitable energy it is unnecessary to say that he will perform his whole duty.

Exactly the Man. We have already announced, says the Richmond Enquirer, the enthusiastic nomination of Thomas Bragg as the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, by the largest Convention ever assembled in that State. We cannot doubt the success of the noble candidate of the Democracy; as the hardest thing that can be said against Mr. Bragg is the following from the Raleigh Register, the Whig organ of that State. It is virtually a high compliment to Mr. Bragg, for it concedes that he has been always faithful to the Democratic party and to its sound and conservative principles:

"And that leads us to say, that the edicts of the 'Raleigh Junto' have been obeyed, and that Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton, *is* the nominee of the Convention for Governor. Mr. B. possesses respectable talents and is a worthy gentleman. He is, however, a 'Fogy,' of the straitest sect—the 'Richmond Enquirer' is his political Koran—and he considers the proper province of legislation to consist in devising ways and means to perpetuate party power and promote party ends."

☞ The Editor of the Register speaks sneeringly of Senator Douglas and his "brother Yankees" who are true to the Constitution and the rights of the slaveholding States—which is more than can be said of the Editor of the Register, though a native of a slaveholding State. The impartial pen of history will inscribe in bright letters the names of such men as Douglas, while his defamers in the Southern States, if noticed at all, will be handed down as false to their section, and as first the slaves of party and then of a central government made aggressive and usurping by Freesoilers and Abolitionists.

The Editor of the Register is welcome to all the credit he may obtain among intelligent and decent men by sneering at "the Yankees."

Cotton is King. Charles Dickens, in a late number of his "Household Words," after enumerating the striking facts of cotton, says:

"Let any social or physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groat's. The lives of nearly two millions of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crops of America; their destiny may be said, without any sort of hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms, and two million mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them."

The Chances of War. The Life Insurance Companies in England have recently calculated the chances of being killed or wounded in battle and fixed the rates of insurance. A party may be insured against "death by accident or violence from any cause including death in action, for £3 3s. on the £100 per annum; and if to include a payment in case of a loss of limb of half the sum insured, and payable on death, £3 3s. per cent extra." It would seem, from these terms, that a man is is twice as likely to lose his leg as he is to lose his head, probably because he has two legs and only one head.

It is now said, on the authority of the New York Courier, suggested no doubt by Col. Webb, who had an interview with Lord Clarendon, that Lord C. had disavowed that his remarks in regard to the *intente cordial* between France and England had reference to Cuban or Mexican affairs. The joint action of England and France, to which he originally had reference, was to South America.

State Medical Society. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the "transactions of the fourth annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina, held at Fayetteville" in May last—printed in excellent style by Messrs. Fulton and Price. The Society will meet again in this City on Tuesday the ninth of next month.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Turner, of the North Carolina Bookstore, for some excellent perfumes, put up in new style. The ladies will doubtless obtain them and judge for themselves.

Cotton and Breadstuffs advanced. The latest advices from Europe are to the effect that both cotton and breadstuffs had advanced.

A Washington Clergyman, a Sunday or two since, while stating a deficiency in the collections, remarked that, since the issue of three cent pieces, the revenue of his church had decreased one-half!

DEMOCRATIC AND FEDERAL PLATFORMS.

Resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, held in Raleigh, April 19th, 1854.

We the Delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the re-assertion of the well-defined and time-honored principles that bind us together as a party, do Resolve

1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an Independent Treasury and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for revenue and against a Tariff for protection; for economy in the administration of the federal government and against extravagant expenditures; for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of unjust and unfounded claims.

2d. *Resolved*, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural Address and annual Message, and by his devotion to the Constitution and rights of the States therein manifested, has signally justified the expectations of the American Democracy, in elevating him to the distinguished position he now fills; and in the administration of the government upon the principles thus boldly avowed by him, he will place himself where he deserves to stand, high in the list of American Presidents.

3d. *Resolved*, That the bill now pending before Congress to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, has our hearty approval; and we tender to Senator Douglas and other members of Congress from non-slaveholding States, our thanks for their manly, patriotic and national course on this question.

4th. *Resolved*, That the public lands are the common property of the people of the United States, and therefore any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of the States, would be unjust and unconstitutional.

5th. *Resolved*, That the public lands, being the common property of the people of all the States, should be held as a common fund and disposed of for the common benefit of all—first, in the payment of the public debt and then in defraying the expenses of the federal government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the common necessaries of life.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the State have reason to be proud of the administration of public affairs under David S. Reid; that he has shown himself a just, patriotic and able Executive; and in addition to the fame he has achieved as the originator and champion of Free Suffrage, and as the long-tried and unwavering advocate of the people's rights, he will carry with him in his retirement from his present post the consciousness of having dedicated his best energies to the public good, and the sincere and enthusiastic confidence of the Democratic party.

7th. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

8th. *Resolved*, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

9th. *Resolved*, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

10th. *Resolved*, That we re-affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

11th. *Resolved*, That having entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and sound principles of THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., of the County of Northampton, we do hereby nominate and recommend him to the people of North Carolina as a suitable candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

Resolutions adopted by the Whig State Convention, held in Raleigh, February 22d, 1854.

1. *Resolved*, That we cherish a cordial and immovable attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts.

2. *Resolved*, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the Public Lands—the common property of all the States—are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States, and we insist and shall continue to insist that the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the same, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement within the State.

3. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the Resolution of the last Whig Convention on the Compromise measures of 1850, which declares them a final settlement in principle and in substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects to which they relate, and that we are in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, now held or hereafter to be acquired.

4. *Resolved*, That we most decidedly condemn the action of the President and his Cabinet in their recent interference in the local elections of sovereign States, and regard their conduct as alike calculated to detract from the dignity of their station and subversive of the dearest rights of a free people.

5. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the present Administration in the appointment of "Free Soilers" to office is an unjustifiable insult to the southern portion of the Union, and in violation of the pledges upon which the party went into power.

6. *Resolved*, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of Delegates, elected by the People; Therefore we recommend to the Legislature to call such a Convention, and in submitting the election of Delegates to the people, so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature.

7. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of increasing the efficiency of our present Common Schools, so that the blessings of a liberal education may be freely diffused throughout the State.

8. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a liberal system of Internal Improvement on the part of North Carolina, and especially recommend the extension of the North Carolina Road, East and West, to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

Singular Suicide. The Richmond Enquirer states that a stranger named S. A. Bruger took passage in the northern cars in that city on Saturday evening last for Baltimore. On arriving at Taylorsville, (where the cars stopped for a few minutes,) he left his seat, got out, and the cars passed on their way to Fredericksburg. Nothing further was known of or heard from him till the return of the cars on Sunday, when, on getting within about 30 yards of the stopping place at Taylorsville, the missing individual was seen hanging to a pine tree about 15 feet from the ground. It appears he had gotten up in the tree, taken off his cravat, tied it around his neck, and suspended himself from a limb of the tree. He had on, when found, a good suit of black cloth clothes, a gold watch in his pocket, and about $300 in money. He had also in his pockets a receipt from the agent of the steamer Hermann for a second cabin passage to Bremen. The Hermann sailed from New York on Saturday last, and it is supposed that he was on his way to take passage in her.

Among the Tartars, if a man deceives a woman by false promises, and she in consequence becomes crazy, he is instantly choked to death.

CONGRESS—Monday, April 24.

Senate. Mr. Everett presented a memorial of members of the American Association for the advancement of Science, praying Congress to make an appropriation to enable Prof. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, to construct a machine for observing right ascensions and declinations by aid of magnetism; which was referred to a select committee.

The Senate insisted on their amendments to the Military Academy bill, and asked a committee of conference.

The joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress towards the rescuers of the survivors of the wreck of the steamship San Francisco was taken up. Mr. Gwin moved a substitute; which was not agreed to—yeas 16, nays 21. The amount appropriated was reduced to fifty thousand dollars, and the joint resolution was passed.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and sundry amendments were made to it; when the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Bernhisel, the Committee on Territories was requested to inquire relative to placing the legislative assembly of Utah on the same footing as those of Minnesota and New Mexico. On motion of Mr. Faulkner, the President was requested to furnish copies of all instructions since 1823, not hitherto furnished, relative to privateering, and the correspondence with foreign governments on the subject. The House went into committee on the Senate amendment to the deficiency bill. Mr. Phelps explained the views of the Committee of Ways and Means on these amendments. Mr. Philips spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Harris, of Mississippi, was understood to oppose the bill in some particulars. Mr. Benton has the floor for to-morrow. The committee rose and the House adjourned. *Union.*

The Ward Trial in Kentucky. The trial of Mathew Ward, at Elizabethtown, Ky., on the charge of killing Prof. Butler, seems to be exciting intense interest in that State. The prisoner, who is a man of considerable wealth, rides to the Court House in the carriage of George Helm, and is accompanied by his parents, Mrs. M. F. Ward, and two younger brothers, all of whom occupy seats within the bar. The correspondent of the Louisville Courier says that Mr. Ward looks very ill, and appeared supporting himself on a crutch, and leaning on the arm of a friend. It adds:

His face is very pale, with a slight flush high up on each cheek. His deportment in court was that of a languid, mentally and phisically enfeebled person, throughout whose entire system disease had ruthlessly ravaged. It was but occasionally during the day that he held any conference with his attorneys. He seems content with their skill in managing the case. The other prisoner, Robert J. Ward, Jr., had an air of nonchalance—don't care—about him.

The evidence of the pupils of Mr. Butler, in spite of a severe cross-examination, is mentioned as positive, and remained unshaken. On the 18th inst., an exciting little scene occured between the Hon. Thos. F. Marshall and Mr. Carpenter, of Covington, opposing counsel. The correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* thus states the affair:

At the close of some remarks of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Carpenter said, 'you are quite theatrical, sir.' 'Yes,' said Marshall, fixing his eyes upon Carpenter, 'all the world's a stage, but I should be sorry to act on this occasion the part in which some others have chosen to appear.' Things looked a little threatening between the two gentlemen for a moment, but the judge promptly arrested the matter."

The Murder Trial in Kentucky. The trial of Mathew Ward, at Elizabethtown, Ky., charged with killing Prof. Butler, is drawing to a close. The evidence for the prosecution closed on Wednesday last, and on that day thirteen witnesses for the defence were examined, among them Secretary Guthrie, Hon. Wm. C. Preston, a member of Congress, Rev. Mr. Schon, and George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. It was thought the examination of witnesses would be concluded on Friday evening. The Louisville Courier says:

The attempt of the counsel for the defense thus far has been to prove that an altercation took place in the school room between Prof. Butler and Mathew Ward—that Prof. B. was a robust, strong man—that he struck W., who was a poor, weakly, infirm person, and might have killed him had not the latter shot down B.

A letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer, dated Elizabethtown, April 20, says:

The scene which was most moving, was the appearance of the lady of the lamented Prof. Butler upon the witness stand. Her testimony was necessary to prove the conviction her husband entertained from the moment he was shot that the wound was mortal and death must ensue. Clad in the habiliments of mourning, pale, wan and worn by the great affliction that had deprived her of a companion whose presence rendered life most dear, surely that must have been a callous heart that did not share largely in the agony then rending her mind, as the recollections of the dying scene came back to her with such vivid and terrible reality; but yet there were careless countenances, and impudent stares from individuals within the bar.

The wife of the accused seems much worn and enfeebled by her constant attention to him, but manifests an agonizing interest in every word the witnesses utter. She is a young lady of prepossessing appearance. His mother also seems deeply anxious. The prisoner is so feeble that it is feared he will break down completely should the trial prove tedious.

The mooted question is which of the parties struck the first blow. Thus far, no blow on either side has been clearly proven, though some of the witnesses think that Ward struck Butler with his left hand, and they all state that just before the pistol was fired, Professor Butler sprang or stepped forward and laid his hand on Ward's shoulder. One of the witnesses speaks of the parties being "clinched" before the pistol was fired.

Fillmore on Manifest Destiny. The Ex-President visited Vicksburg on the 24th of March, and was enthusiastically received by men of all parties. He was escorted to his lodgings and welcomed to the city by the Mayor. The Vicksburg Sentinel says, "he spoke of this portion of the Mississippi valley being the "centre of the Republic; not indeed the Republic with its present limits, for Canada," said he with a glow of feeling and a kindling of the eye, we were glad to mark, "is knocking for admittance; and Mexico would be glad to come in, and, without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them, *for it is the manifest destiny of this government to embrace the whole North American continent.*"

Now what will our Whig friends in Virginia say to this? They have always mocked at the pretensions of the manifest destiny men, and yet Mr. Fillmore has been their idol, and they have sworn by his name. He has left them and gone over to the enemy, will they still hug him to their hearts? Or will they visit upon him the same punishment they had so lavishly bestowed upon others? We care not which they do, but we are anxious to know what they think of this matter. We trust they may gratify our reasonable curiosity. *Richmond Enquirer.*

On the Weight of Man. At the British Association, Mr. Milner said that the seasons seemed to have an influence on the weight of man. He had weighed the prisoners in Hull jail for five years, and had found that they regularly increased in weight from April to November, and decreased in weight from November to March. The diet was the same all the year round, as was also the temperature.

Democratic State Convention. We are highly gratified to learn that Thomas Bragg, Esq., was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, by the State Convention which assembled in Raleigh on Wednesday last. Under his auspices we may confidently rely on a glorious democratic triumph. Particulars in our next paper. *Tar. Southerner.*

Railroad Debts Abroad. From a report made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, we learn that the entire amount of bonds and stocks of 244 railroads in the United States is $480,100,000—of which only $51,182,000, or a little over ten per cent, is owned abroad.

In going to parties, just mind what you are at,
Beware of your head, and take care of your hat,
Lest you find that a favorite son of your mother
Has an ache in the one and a brick in the other.

THE ARABIA ARRIVED!

Halifax, April 25.

The Arabia arrived here this morning, in ten days from Liverpool, having left that place on the 15th. The Pacific arrived out on the morning of the 14th. The Arabia's news is highly interesting, but I can send only a brief summary from here.

Spain. Advices from Madrid state that the Spanish government had made a prompt reparation for the Black Warrior outrages.

Miscellaneous. No fighting had occured between the Russians or any other power, either by sea or land.

Markets. Business of the week ending Thursday evening was good. Friday Cotton was in good demand from the trade, which was freely met by holders, at an advance of from one-sixteenth to one-eighth.

Sales of 40,000 bbls. of breadstuffs show an advance of 6d; wheat 1s; Ohio flour 2d; white wheat 12s. 3d.; Corn good, and sold in quantities at following prices: white 43; yellow 42; provisions firm, and in fair demand; Lard 54; Rice slightly advanced.

Consols 87 a 87¼.

American securities unchanged.

LATEST BY THE ARABIA.

The affairs on the Danube were unchanged.

The allied fleets were at Varna.

Napier's fleet had suddenly put to sea in consequence of the ice breaking up.

The Austrians were reported as entering Servia.

All Greeks were ordered to leave Turkey.

Advices from Copenhagen to the 13th, state that four steam frigates detached from Napier's fleet, had been sent to the Gulf of Finland.

The British frigate Imperius had chased a Russian corvette into Sweaborg.

Berlin dates to the 9th, had been received. Prince Barclay De Tally had been sent to London on a special mission.

The latest heard from Bucharest was to the 9th. No battle had occured at Salistria or Ballora.

Odessa dates to the 2nd inst., were at hand. All English and French vessels had been ordered out of port.

At St. Petersburg on the 6th inst., all reserves were being called out.

GADSDEN TREATY RATIFED.

Washington, April 25. The Senate to-day ratified the Gasden treaty.

Lynchburg, April 22. Our community was greatly excited this morning by the occurrence of a shocking tragedy. John W. Lambeth, a citizen of this place, belonging to a highly respectable family, while labering under aberration of mind, murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and then killed himself. The weapon used was a pocket knife.

New York, April 24th. The following is the weekly statement of the New York Banks for this week, compared with last: Loans $90,376,340; last week $91,636,274. Specie $10,526,976; last week $10,044,044. Circulation $9,353,854; last week $9,533,998. Deposites $59,225,902; last week $60,-325,191.

New Orleans, April 22d. The city voted yesterday, by an immense majority, in favor of the subscription to the great Northern and Southern Railroads.

New Orleans, April 23.—The Steamer United States, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing California dates to April 1st. The news is meagre. The markets were excessively depressed. The British ship Challenge had been seized for a violation of the revenue laws.

Col. Watkins, of Walker's expedition, had been found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

A duel had been fought between Mr. Washington, one of the editors of the Times, and Mr. Washburn, of the Alta California. The latter was badly wounded.

The Japan Squadron arrived at Loo Choo in January—all hands were well.

The Steamer Illinois left Aspinwall on the 17th for New York with 750 passengers and upwards of $1,000,000 in gold, brought down by the steamer Oregon.

The Nomination. It is with pride and pleasure that we present the name of THOMAS BRAGG of Northampton at the head of our columns to-day as the Democratic candidate for Governor during the ensuing canvass.

We learn that Mr. Bragg was the unanimous choice of the Convention; the Western delegates went for him to a man, and he may emphatically be considered the chosen standard-bearer of the united Democracy of North Carolina.

Such a result was indeed to be expected, the antecedents of Mr. Bragg being taken into consideration. He came to the bar sustained only by his talents and energy—he had to cope with the best minds in the country, and was located in a community to the great majority of whom he was politically opposed. Notwithstanding all this he bravely worked his way through every difficulty until he found himself among the first of his profession in the State—at the same time inflexibly adhering to the usages and principles of his party, and, upon all occasions, standing forward as one of its ablest and most intrepid advocates.

The nomination of such a man cannot but be hailed with enthusiasm from the Mountains to the Seaboard. We can assure our friends, at a distance, that it has electrified the Democracy of this section. No party ever had a nobler or more courageous leader; with such a standard-bearer and such an opponent, we cannot but carry the State by at least 10,000 majority. Let every Demoarat do his duty and his whole duty and by the 3rd of August next the old North State will stand forth the brightest among the Democratic sisterhood. *Halifax Republican.*

Verdict against a Railroad. A. J. Hibbard recently obtained a verdict of $1000, against the New York and Erie Railroad Company, for being ejected from the cars on refusing a second time to show his ticket to the conductor. The plaintiff contended that conductors have no right to repeatedly demand of passengers to show their tickets. The verdict has, of course, been appealed from, and the case carried to a higher court.

Rev. Ant. Brown, (strong minded woman,) in a recent lecture in Philadelphia, said, among other things "whoever would make a mark in the world must make his own mark not the mark of another. It is more noble for a goose to hiss like a goose than to make a miserable imitation of a nightingale."

DIED,

In this City on Tuesday the 25th inst., Mrs. Emma Wagner, in the 32nd year of her age.

In this City on the same day Mrs. Grizzy Shaw, widow of the late Matthew Shaw, in the 80th year of her age.

NOTICE!—THE MEMBERS OF EXCELSIOR FIRE COMPANY, No. 1, are notified to meet in the Town Hall, on Friday evening next (the 29th,) at 7½ o'clock. There is business of importance to be attended to, and a full meeting is desired. By order of the Captain.
W. C. DOUB, *Secretary.*
April 25th, 1854. 47—1t.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF RALEIGH DISTRICTS Nos. 1 and 2 will be held in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY EVENING, the 6th day of May, at 4 o'clock, to appoint delegates to the Democratic County Convention. A full attendance is requested.
April 27, 1854. 47—td.

PARROW & CO'S GREAT SOUTHERN BURLESQUE OPERA AND BALLET TROUPE will give a Concert on MONDAY EVENING, May 1st, in Raleigh under their spacious and beautiful PAVILLION.

☞ Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence at 8.
J. B. MURPHY, Agent.
April 29, 1854. 47—1t.

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.—JUST RECEIVED 100 Plain and Figured, new style at HARDING'S.

NEW STYLE LINEN PANTS.—FOR THE most desirable styles, call and examine our stock.
E. L. HARDING.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—300 PAIRS, embracing all the different styles, at HARDING'S.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS.—10 DOZEN JUST received. A pleasant and agreeable article for Summer wear.
E. L. HARDING.
April 27, 1854. 47—
[Register copy.]

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SPRING AND Summer supplies—making the largest and most extensive stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Perfumery, &c. which they have ever had the pleasure to offer the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, and which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices.

Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, Painters, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.
April 27, 1854. 47—

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OREGON PEAS.—A SMALL SUPPLY IN STORE and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra, Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER. A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 27th, 1854. 47—
☞ Register and Age copy.

SPRING STOCK.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,
Merchant Tailor,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAS JUST RECEIVED his STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, and is prepared to furnish all persons who may favor him with a call with any or all the articles of GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, of the best material, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as any man can sell the same south of Mason & Dixon's line.

Call and see for yourself, and be assured that you shall not go away dissatisfied.

His stock is composed of his usual quantity and quality of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c. It is useless to go through the empty form of returning thanks for favors, for the public know that he is grateful and will merit a continuation and extension of the same, by prompt attention to his business. Call and see me and we will be mutually benefited by a trade.

I have on hand an excellent assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING which cannot fail to please.

The latest fashions received from Paris and New York.
April 26, 1854. 46—4t.
City papers copy three times.

NOTICE.

TWO MILL-OWNERS and THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING MILLS.—The Subscribers, being desirous of extending their business farther south, respectfully inform those intending to erect Flour Mills, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of materials necessary for such establishments, such as Iron-work, Burr Millstones, Bolting Cloths, &c., &c. Being practical Millwrights, they are fully competent and prepared to execute all orders in their line, and will warrant their work to be executed in the best manner. Address
HASKELL & STOCKWELL,
New-Haven, Connecticut.
April 25, 1854. 1019—wtf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF TEACHING Common Schools in Wake County the present year, will have an opportunity of being examined and receiving certificates, by attending at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the first Saturday in May, June or July.
STEPHEN STEPHENSON,
C. C. S.
April 24, 1854. 46—1t.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!—200 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

LAND FOR SALE IN WAKE AND NASH COUNTIES.—I will sell to the highest bidder, at George W. Thompson's store, in Wake County, 15 miles North-west of Raleigh, (and within one mile of said Lands,) the following Tracts, to-wit: One Tract containing near seven hundred acres, on the waters of big Lick Creek. The other Tract, containing near seven hundred Acres, on the waters of Nense River and Laurel Creek. Both of said Tracts are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco and Cotton, and all kinds of grain. There is a sufficient amount of cleared land on each, and good improvements on both tracts. And if it be desired by the purchasers of the above Tracts, I will sell my HOME TRACT, containing about EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, which lies between the two Tracts specified above. There is a large two story house, with four good fire places and seven rooms, a good kitchen and all necessary out houses, situated on my home tract.

The Tract in Nash county contains about four hundred acres of good Turpentine land, with about twenty-five thousand boxes and a very good orchard of choice trees. There is a tolerably good house with some other improvements. There is also a tolerably good farm on the said land. This tract lies on the waters of Robertson Creek, near Lee's meeting house.

The three tracts lying in Wake county will be sold on Friday, the 5th day of May next, at the said store of George W. Thompson, Esq., about 1 o'clock. One half of the purchase money will be cash; the other half made payable on the 25th of December next, to be made safe with good notes with undoubted security.

Entire possession given the 25th of Dec. next, with the privilege of sowing wheat in good time. The Tract in Nash will be sold on Friday, the 12th day of May next, in Earpsborough, about 1 o'clock. This tract will be sold on the same terms as those mentioned above. Entire possession given the 25th of Dec. next, and the privilege of sowing wheat in good time.
CALVIN J. ROGERS, Agent for
BENJ. ROGERS.
April 11, 1854. 1018—wtd.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE BONDS OF THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Guaranteed by the City of Petersburg, and further secured by a mortgage on the road and all its property—will be received of the Office of the Company, in the City of Petersburg, until Tuesday, the 2d day of May next.

The Bonds are 6 per cent Coupon Bonds, dated April, 1854, and redeemable $150,000, on the 1st January, 1870, at the office of the Company in Petersburg, and are in sums of $300, $500 and $1000. The other $150,000 are redeemable in 1875, and may be made payable either in the City of Petersburg or in the City of New York, as the bidder may elect, and are in sums of $1000 Coupons, payable 1st January and July.

Terms. The bids must specify whether for the Bonds payable in 1870 or 1875, and if the latter, whether to be payable in Petersburg or New York.

Twenty-five per cent of the par value of the amount awarded to each purchaser, to be paid two days after such award is made; twenty-five per cent on or before the 20th May; Twenty-five per cent on or before the 15th June, and the balance on or before the 1st day of July next, or the whole amount can be taken sooner at the option of the purchaser. Ten per cent of the par value of the amount awarded to each purchaser will be retained on security for the fulfilment of the contract on which interest will be allowed. For the residue paid in, bonds will be issued.
WM. FANNILL, President,
South-Side Railroad Company,
Petersburg, Va.
April 14, 1854. 44—td.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish-Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils,

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

STARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .. at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	12,00
Drawing and Painting,	15,00
Oil Painting,	5,00
Needle Work,	8,00
Board per month,	1,00
Washing per month,	

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Manilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. 34—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND Morocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.
Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.
Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1853 100—3m.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

CHEAP BOOTS!—CHEAP BOOTS!!—GENtlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an over large stock of Calfskin, Dress and Water-Proof Boots of every variety. Indeed our stock of this kind of goods is entirely too large, and as we do not intend to let it remain on hand until another season, we shall hurry them off at some price, so that great bargains may be expected, say at $2,50c., $3,00 and $3,50 a pair.
Gentlemen, we shall sell them cheap, and you all know that when we say cheap we mean cheap.
The above Boots are suitable for dress and business purposes, and will be sold at prices from $2 50 up.
Bring along the C&SH and the Boots will be yours.
Come quick or you will be too late for the bargains now selling at the Ladies' Saloon, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Nov. 30th, 1853. 6—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine*.
P. F. PESCUD,
1

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Inipleuent for the Farm; to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Wellings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500 " Men's fine Calf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. W. PRICE, OF SMITHFIELD, JOHNSTON, Co. N. C. would announce to the citizens of Smithfield and vicinity that he has purchased the stand of Col. D. McPherson, where he purposes to establish a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Family Groceries, cheaper and of better quality than ever before offered in this community. Please give me a call as I flatter myself I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.
AUCTION.—I shall offer for sale at public auction at my old stand my entire stock of Dry Goods, Queensware, and Hardware. My Dry Goods consist of Plain and Figured Delains, Ginghams, Prints of every style and quality, white and Red Flannell, also a beautiful assortment of Dress Silks. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, and an assortment of Ready Made Clothing, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Boots, Shoes of every grade; also, my assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, which is unsurpassed by any in the State. Truly a rare chance for good bargains. Attend the sale. I shall auction merchandise every day and evening during Court week and every Saturday after Court week until the entire stock is disposed of.
February 18, 1854. —27

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*
N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DERIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854, IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remember Me; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Love; Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Percival.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, December 24th, 1853. 11—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,	Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,	J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,	F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,	Alex'n Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,	W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,	H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,	John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,	A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Wilmington,	
James Sloan, Greensboro',	

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President.*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President.*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer.*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Wm. S. Rankin,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
James M. Garrett,	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*	
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.
OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!
JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attompt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARriage Manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 96—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

EATON'S FORM BOOK.—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with Explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manuel to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina, by Wm. Eaton, Jr.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1853 26—

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD or GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.
Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide-Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble sin.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur.
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 19, 1853. 9—

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for cash.
E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 18—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Fall Trade, 1853.
P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.
☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*
We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1850. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.
Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.
Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.
Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1853. 34—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

FOR SALE.—I offer my house and lot in Chapel Hill for sale, the lot contains 4 acres, the house is a new brick building, the body of which is two story, with four Rooms, 40 by 19 feet with an Ell of 30 feet by 15 with two Rooms, and is of one story, a good well of water and other out houses, is on the street directly west of the College and is a very desirable situation. Terms accommodating. E. HUNT.
Chapel Hill, Feb. 22nd, 1854. 26—1stJ.pd.

Office N. C. R. R. Co., }
March 24, 1854. }
NOTICE.—I WILL BE IN RALEIGH 4th AND 5th April, being Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court, when Stockholders in this Company can have an opportunity of paying their instalments.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
[Register copy.] 38—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—WE HAVE JUST received from the "Union India Rubber Company," an invoice of India Rubber Goods, consisting of
Officer Coats, Pea Jackets,
Sack " Walking & Riding Leggins,
White " Saddle Bags, &c.
which will be sold at Manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 20, 1854. E. L. HARDING & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

(CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.)

Government of